

LIII.—*Description of a new Chameleon from Uganda.*

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

*Chamæleon Jacksonii.*

Casque feebly raised, obtusely angular behind, with strong tubercular parietal crest bifurcating in front; the distance between the commissure of the mouth and the extremity of the occiput equals the length of the mouth; postfronto-squamosal crest strong, tubercular; no canthus rostralis; interorbital region deeply concave; male with three long, conical, smooth horny processes, with circular striæ, directed forwards, one in front of each orbit and the third on the snout; the rostral horn much thicker, but not longer than the orbitals; no occipital lobes; scales on the head unequal, largest on the parietal region. Body and limbs covered with granules of unequal size intermixed with small tubercles; a dorsal crest of large, distant, triangular, compressed tubercles; no gular or ventral crest. Limbs stout, rather short; no tarsal process. Tail as long as head and body. Dark olive, with a whitish lateral streak.

	millim.
Total length.....	122
From end of snout to extremity of mandible ....	15
"              "              "              casque .....	20
Rostral horn .....	7
Præorbital horn .....	7
Depth of skull (mandible included) .....	12
Width of head.....	10
Body.....	44
Fore limb.....	27
Hind limb .....	28
Tibia.....	10
Tail .....	60

A single half-grown male specimen, presented by Mr. F. J. Jackson to the British Museum.

This chameleon agrees in its cephalic horns with the West-African *Ch. Owenii*, Gray, and the East-African *Ch. deremensis*, Matschie. It differs from the former in the heterogeneous lepidosis, the posteriorly pointed casque with strong crests, the absence of occipital lobes, the presence of a dorsal crest, and the shorter tail; from the latter in the presence of a parietal crest, the absence of occipital lobes, of a dorsal crest supported by produced neural spines, and of a ventral crest.